मद्दा मूल्य आधार पर सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर लगाया गया केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क निम्नवत है :—

1. मोटर स्पिरीट व कोलतार	20 प्रतिशत
2. सामान्य प्रयोग के लिए नेपथा सहित सभी अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद	10 प्रतिशत
3. उर्वरक निर्माण के लिए प्रयुक्त नेपथा।	5.50 रु० कि० मी०

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान आयातित कच्चे तेल की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(मात्रा एम०एम०टी० में)

1992-93 . . .	29.247
1993-94 (अनंतिम) .	30.822

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सीमा शुल्क और उत्पाद शुल्क पर खर्च की गई धनराशि निम्नानुसार है :—

(करोड़ रुपए में)

	1992-93	1993-94 (अनंतिम)
उत्पाद शुल्क	2873	3095
सीमा शुल्क .	5280	6536

2889. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of LPG cylinders in circulation as on 31st October, 1994, comapny-wise and the names of the companies where these LPG cylinders were manufactured;

(b) what is the number of duplicate/defective cylinders in circulation in each of the petroleum company as on 31st October, 1994 and what steps Government take to eradicate this menace of duplicate/defective cylinders;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that when duplicate/defective cylinders are passed on the manufacturer for repair or recycling, the same are sold in black market and the manufacturing companies replace these new cylinders which have a lesser price in the market, if so, what steps Government propose to check this practice; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct a high level inquiry into this racket prevailing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA) : (a) Company-wise circulation of LPG cylinders as on 31-10-1994 is as under :—

Around Lakhs

OC	211
BPC	105
HPC	108

These cylinders were procured from approved cylinder manufacturing units by the Oil Industry. During 1992-93, the oil industry placed orders on 64 cylinder manufacturing units.

(b) to (d) As per the information received from the oil companies, no non-standard (spurious) cylinders are in circulation with oil companies. However, on receipt of non-standard cylinders from the cylinder repairers, who happen to be the cylinder manufacturers, they are crushed and destroyed, further procurement of cylinders from them by the Oil Industry is suspended and statutory approvals are withdrawn. The cost of such cylinders is also debited to respective repairer/manufacturer at the prescribed penal rate from time to time.

Inspections are also made by the field staff of LPG marketing companies to detect circulation of spurios cylinders with the transporters/distributors etc. when transportors/distributors are found in possession of and selling or circulating such cylinders, warning is issued to them and a penal recovery at the rate of Rs. 1500 per cylinder is made from them.

Government had also constituted a Committee of a Group of Members of Parliament under the convenorship of Dr. Abrar Ahmed to examine various aspects of spurious cylinders entering in the marketing system and to suggest ways and means to improve the marketing of LPG in general, with emphasis on checking the entry of spurious cylinders into the system. 61 recommendations have been made by this Committee, of which 44 recommendations have been accepted. and six recommendations have been accepted with modifications.

Proposal to set up an Oil Refinery in Orissa

2390. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GASS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had a proposal to participate with London based Non-resident Indian (NRI) Srichand Hinduja in setting up a six-million tonne oil refinery on the East coast in Orissa;